

## CHATTANOOGA NEWS

Published by Chattanooga News Co.  
George F. Miller, Editor.  
Walter C. Johnson, Business Manager.

Entered Postoffice as Second-Class Mail.  
Rates of Subscription—By carrier: One  
week, 12c; one month, 65c; by mail: Six  
months, \$2.15; twelve months, \$4.00.

**MEMBER OF ASSOCIATED PRESS**  
The Associated Press is exclusively en-  
titled to use for republication all news  
dispatches credited to it or not otherwise  
credited in this paper, and also the local  
news published herein. All rights of re-  
publication of special dispatches herein  
are also reserved.

Subscriber to International News Service  
and Newspaper Enterprise Association.

France is also at work figuring up  
the damages.

The federal food board has meta-  
phorically handed citrus fruit profiteers  
a lemon.

Occasionally, we now hear of King  
George and President Poincaré, but not  
very often.

The Kaiser could almost read his  
name between the lines of the presi-  
dent's last note.

Mackensen seems to have disap-  
peared as completely from the equation  
as Von Kluck.

Delay seems to have been about as  
effective as guns in bringing Austria  
to the surrender point.

Taxation is nearly as old as human-  
ity. Yet congress begins all over again  
with every revenue bill.

A Georgia court adjourns to pick  
cotton—which is thought to be a more  
essential industry just now.

Hindenburg has admitted that he  
approved the peace movement. Hindle  
tried one of his own last spring.

Perceiving that a crisis is at hand,  
the alleged Ukrainian republic is try-  
ing to ascertain where it is "at."

Perhaps it was "flu" ravages which  
awakened it, but our old friend yellow  
fever is reported busy in Guatemala.

When Dr. Solf undertakes to discuss  
"the honor of Germany" he should be  
armed with blueprints and specifica-  
tions.

Mr. Balfour has made some progress  
in the war settlement. He declares  
that German colonies will not be re-  
turned.

Is the insinuation that kissing is a  
relic of the dark ages based upon the  
assumption that it is better done in  
the dark?

Makers of maps and writers of Eu-  
ropean history may not be able to use  
very much of their accumulated ma-  
terial.

Instead of uniting the nations in one  
big family, the Montgomery Advertiser  
thinks their number is to be consid-  
erably increased.

Having set up housekeeping on her  
own account, Hungary will now ask  
the allies if they have any settlement  
to make with her.

How much the war and peace situa-  
tion would be simplified if only  
American senators and congressional  
elections were over!

Solomon said something about an-  
swering not a fool according to his  
folly. And now Henry Ford refuses  
to answer the colonel.

Perhaps one thing which makes the  
colonel furious is the president's pur-  
pose of preventing any possibility of a  
renewal of the fighting.

Now, that Austria has called Wilson  
"his lordship," Col. Harvey will prob-  
ably demand the unconditional sur-  
render of that country, too.

President Wilson declared politics  
adjourned, but it remained in session.  
When influenza got busy, however,  
there was scurrying to cover.

No new patterns of furniture and  
half the old patterns cut out for the  
period of the war. You will probably  
now agree with Gen. Sherman.

At last Senator Chamberlain has  
found his voice. He also "deplora-  
note writing." It is now up to Sena-  
tor Sherman to say something.

Peru sends word that Wilson's notes  
are approved in that country. It was  
not stated whether our own Benton  
McMillin made inquiry about the mat-  
ter.

President Wilson has urged the elec-  
tion of the democratic candidates for  
senator in New Jersey and says he is  
glad that both of them have declared  
for suffrage.

When Germany relieved France of  
Alsace-Lorraine and \$1,000,000,000, she  
likewise relieved her of an emperor.  
Time about is nothing more than fair  
play.

If it is true that the Kaiser is re-  
moving his valuables to Holland, it  
possibly indicates that he means to  
cut the society of the ex-king colony in  
Switzerland.

Knockville citizens want an audit of  
their city government. Here's hoping it  
involves less tragic consequences than  
a similar proceeding at Nashville  
not long since.

We are missing the usual schedule of  
football games this fall. This is ac-  
counted for, however, by the fact that  
the stars have been busy bucking the  
Hindenburg line.

Congress can tell to a gnat's bristle  
the exact terms to be imposed upon  
Germany, but it hasn't time to consum-  
mate the final passage of the hydro-  
electric power bill.

An exchange intimates that those  
who can't spare the time to "lay up"  
at home a few days for the "flu" may  
soon reach an abode where they will  
remain for some time.

Texas statewide prohibition law has  
been held unconstitutional by the state  
supreme court. Next best thing, per-  
haps, would be to get a new supreme  
court and try it again.

In working out an increase of salar-  
ies for policemen and firemen, the  
Knockville city commission refuses to  
deal with a conciliator named Dahm.  
But it was not stated whether it was  
on account of the name.

## THE TROUBLES' INNING.

It seems a waste of words to dis-  
cuss the gyrations of Col. Roosevelt,  
whose perennial vociferations are close  
akin to Tennyson's brook. But there  
are still people who consider him an  
intelligent public leader. Those who  
feel that way probably believe that  
there still occur instances in the flesh  
of men who are all-wise, and that a  
perpetual jabber indicates wisdom. But  
we do not belong to any such school.  
We do not believe in the omniscience  
of any man, and, least of all, of Col.  
Roosevelt. If anybody can deduce any  
meaning from his daily fulminations  
not comprehended in a simple word of  
one letter—and that the eighth in the  
alphabet—that person approaches  
much nearer to omniscience than we  
can ever hope to do.

We believe a public teacher may be  
forgiven for nearly any shortcoming  
besides lack of intelligence, but we  
cannot conceive of the continual re-  
iteration of the first personal pronoun  
singular as ground for consideration  
or hearing. The P's always have it with  
the colonel. We wish there were some-  
thing more check when his coun-  
try's interests are at stake than if the  
topic under consideration were an acrimo-  
nious dispute with alleged nature  
fakirs. He would play the pawn of  
the lives of thousands of his country-  
men with the same relish as that of  
wild animals in Africa.

The colonel's chagrin over not being  
kept in office is constantly leading him  
into ridiculous positions. In fact, he  
seems to forget that he is not the  
country's accredited spokesman. Sev-  
eral months ago the president an-  
nounced an outline of broad principles  
upon which America hoped to effect a  
settlement of the world war. On nu-  
merous occasions since he has elabo-  
rated these; and, for once in his life,  
the colonel offered no objection. Now  
that the end is approaching and the  
president has demanded the surrender  
of Germany in the acceptance of well-  
defined conditions, the colonel rushes  
into the breach and demands uncondi-  
tional surrender—presumably to him-  
self, since, if the president is not to be  
trusted to prescribe terms of surren-  
der, it logically follows that he is unfit  
to direct the disposition of Germany  
after unconditional surrender.

Two or three senators, and about as  
many metropolitan newspapers, are  
aiding and abetting the colonel in his  
reckless course. Senator Lodge has  
abandoned his own outline of terms for  
a dictated peace and joined in the  
clamor. Senator Poincaré has intro-  
duced a resolution in the senate which  
would practically forbid to the presi-  
dent the exercise of his constitutional  
prerogatives, and threatens to impeach  
him if he presumes to act without the  
senator's permission. But none of these  
express any intelligent purpose of what  
is to be done with Germany after sur-  
render, nor any reason why such pur-  
pose might not be made known in ad-  
vance. "It is the people's war," de-  
clares the colonel. Granted. Then the  
people are entitled to know the terms  
of settlement—and whether their blood  
and treasure are to be further sacri-  
ficed merely for some sword rattler's  
glorification.

To point out the colonel's inconsis-  
tency is a work of supererogation. He  
is a living embodiment of contradic-  
tion. A few days ago he was urging  
preparation—including universal mili-  
tary service—to the extent that no  
other country would ever look cross-  
eyed at us. In his latest screed he de-  
nounces militarism. Wouldn't you like  
to have him define militarism for you?  
The colonel also denounces "the efforts  
of the administration to do away with  
the freedom of the press." This prob-  
ably provokes smiles by those who re-  
member the colonel's "efforts" to put  
the New York World and the Indian-  
apolis News out of business for pre-  
suming to have something to say about  
his Kaiser methods of dealing with the  
press indeed! Or freedom for any-  
thing or anybody but the colonel to  
stride up and down the country, sow-  
ing the seeds of discord and sedition,  
for which an ordinary citizen would  
be promptly locked up.

As illustrating how the colonel's ef-  
forts to play politics and stir up anar-  
chy impresses thoughtful persons, an  
extract or two will be appended hereto  
from a recent open letter to him, which  
was printed in the New York World.  
After noting the colonel's "failure to  
be loyal to any one but yourself," this  
letter says, in part:

"Both presidents who have followed  
you in the occupation of the most onerous  
and responsible position in the world  
today have suffered from your attacks,  
both insidious and open. The one an old  
friend and ally, the other a political op-  
ponent charged with a task beyond the power  
of any human being to perform to the  
satisfaction of a critical and neces-  
sarily uninformed country, has never  
received from you even a suspension of  
comment, a generous thought or a  
helping word. I have read your public  
utterances faithfully and cannot recall  
one occasion on which the winning of  
the war has been put before politics,  
or any evidence of loyal support of  
your country in its travail has been  
shown, or has called forth that elo-  
quence and force of speech which you  
have not hesitated to employ to attack,  
to weaken, to try to destroy."

Then, after a recital of the colonel's  
poisonous fulminations, a comparison  
of him with the Kaiser, his demon-  
strated ignorance, he is declared to be  
"incapable of a just judgment." The  
writer then calls attention to the  
colonel's charge of "almost treasonable  
diplomacy" against the president, and  
concludes as follows:

"But it is impossible for you to say  
nothing about anything. In this last  
fall lies perhaps the one thing which  
renders you harmless and powerless,  
excepting to exasperate. We have been  
so long and so persistently inoculated  
by small doses of your venom, some-  
times fevered and distressed by it, that  
when we are exposed now to the dis-  
ease of Rooseveltism we do not take it;  
we remain uninfected and healthy. Only  
we do protest that such utterances  
as the one I have cited are pre-  
judicial, ignorant, undignified and  
disloyal, and we ask that for your own  
sake, and to preserve that remnant of  
respect which as a former president  
we should like to retain, you desist  
from such offenses."

The point made of the colonel's re-  
semblance to the Kaiser is well taken.  
It has been frequently remarked upon  
his own infirmity as being very similar,  
and there are several parallels in their  
careers. Their ideas of militarism and  
the rights of smaller nations almost  
exactly correspond. But the colonel is

apparently unable to see the humor in  
his insinuations upon the destruction of  
German militarism and the substitution  
of American militarism in its  
stead.

## A SERIOUS EPIDEMIC NOW OVER.

Now that this pneumonic plague  
with which we have been afflicted is  
practically over it may be discussed  
with somewhat more freedom.

In the first place it must be said  
that the health authorities of the  
United States, national, state and local,  
did not sense the danger and did not  
take sufficient precautions.

Because the disease was dubbed in-  
fluenza they handled it like the old-  
fashioned grip and no quarantine was  
inaugurated anywhere. But statistics  
from New York show that about ten  
per cent. of the cases go into pneu-  
monia and out of 8,302 cases of that  
disease, up to Tuesday there have been  
4,243 deaths.

This is a death rate much higher  
than yellow fever, which of late years  
has averaged fifteen per cent., or Asiatic  
cholera, and nearly as high as the  
bubonic plague, whose average is  
seventy per cent.

Of the strictly influenza cases one  
or two percent have complications  
other than pulmonary and die.

So the total death rate from the  
disease about New York has been five  
per cent. In view of the large num-  
ber of cases this is alarming.

It has been less as we go south,  
but it is serious.

In the army camps of the country  
over 6,000 soldiers died last week from  
the epidemic, and there will be over  
half that number this week. It is  
killing more soldiers than are the Ger-  
mans.

The disease seems to come unex-  
pectedly, reach a high point in number  
of cases in about a week, maintain the  
great for several days, and then rapidly  
decline. It began in Chattanooga  
about Oct. 7. After nearly three  
weeks the new cases are down to a  
very low point.

This epidemic has been the most  
serious in this city since the yellow  
fever epidemic of 1878.

The disease must be better studied  
so its recurrence can be prevented.  
After the epidemic of influenza in  
Europe and the United States in 1890  
it recurred in 1891 and for several  
years.

This recent epidemic is so similar  
to descriptions of the pneumonic  
plague which afflicted China and Man-  
churia about a year ago that many  
physicians think it the same disease.  
The old bubonic plague sometimes  
takes a pneumonic form, but this was  
not similar.

The death rate in China was nearly  
100 per cent, as it traveled westward  
it was milder. It appeared on the Rus-  
sian lines in the fall of 1917. In the  
spring it was in Spain, hence the name  
of Spanish influenza. It was also  
prevalent among the labor battalions  
from Chinese Tonkin in France. The  
German army has recently had 200,000  
cases. The epidemic is not yet over  
in Europe.

We must express gratification at the  
manner in which the epidemic has  
been handled in the city. In coopera-  
tion with the local health department  
under Commissioner H. D. Huffaker,  
the army surgeons, Drs. C. P. Knight  
and Russell Jewett, with their assist-  
ants, have done remarkably effective  
work. Dr. Ben H. Brown was assigned  
here by the U. S. Health bureau, and  
has shown a fine grasp on the situa-  
tion. The physicians of the city have  
worked night and day to relieve the  
sick. It is too bad that any question  
of ethics should have at last been  
raised, and perhaps lost the life of a  
young girl. But the corps of physi-  
cians generally have done a work for  
the city that should never be forgotten.

One thing we would suggest. Our  
system of health and vital statistics  
is very defective. Every case of con-  
tagious disease ought to be reported  
promptly. There are laws and ordi-  
nances requiring this but they are not  
carried out. This was one of the few  
cities of the country where a state-  
ment of new cases and deaths was not  
tabulated accurately every day. Such  
information is absolutely necessary.

In case of another epidemic of this  
kind it would seem that a house quar-  
antine on cases would be desirable.

This disease is too dangerous to be  
temporized with.  
Camp Greenleaf has been severely  
afflicted with the epidemic and the  
death rate has been larger than in the  
city. At first there was a shortage  
of surgeons and nurses. With a large  
number of medical officers in training  
this should not have occurred.

It is very wise of the health authori-  
ties not to suspend the regulations as  
to public meetings, churches, etc., until  
several days have elapsed. The danger  
is that the infection might spread  
again. We believe, however, that early  
next week conditions will be such that  
medical opinion will be in favor of  
lifting the ban.

We have had a serious visitation  
and the people have borne it with for-  
titude and many examples of Christian  
charity and the risking of life have  
been given.

Indirectly referring to opposition to  
constitutional changes, the Springfield  
Republican remarks that "there seem  
to be persons in Massachusetts who  
think the last word in political wisdom  
was spoken about a year 1780." Curiously  
enough, Tennesseans fix the  
date at 1870.

Judge H. B. Lindsay, republican can-  
didate for governor, says the people  
have already made up their minds as to  
how they are going to vote. Perhaps  
so, but not upon any data furnished by  
Judge Lindsay as to how he stands  
upon public questions.

It has not yet been explained  
whether the attempt of the Newberry  
organization to buy Michigan was  
prompted by the fact that the gov-  
ernor's name is Sleeper.

The Detroit News declares that a  
bride can have most anything she  
wants at her military wedding now,  
except a salute of twenty-one guns. If  
she gets a gunner, that will compen-  
sate for the guns.

## "BUT JUST BEFORE CHRISTMAS THEY'RE AS GOOD AS THEY CAN BE."



(Copyright, N. Y. Tribune)

## NAPOLEON SET EXAMPLE.

"The allied powers having pro-  
claimed that the Emperor Napoleon  
was the sole obstacle to the re-estab-  
lishment of peace, Emperor Napo-  
leon, faithful to his oath, declares that  
he is ready to descend from the throne,  
to quit France, and even life itself for  
the good of the country, etc."

Such were the immortal words of the  
great Napoleon. He loved France and  
loved its people more than he loved the  
throne which he had won through his  
genius.

How different the attitude of the last  
defender of the divine right of kings,  
"egotistic," as Prince Max calls him,  
but weak descendants of a brave line of  
tem which stands for perpetual war and  
the continuance of an armed camp  
over the world. With one spark of  
Napoleon's nobility of soul, he might  
pen an abdication as self-immolating  
as the above.

When Napoleon thus abdicated, he  
was not yet a prisoner. He was still  
at the head of his troops, but the end  
was near. He sought to save for his  
son the inheritance, but it was to go  
to reaction and the Bourbons. Much  
as the allies sought to create the im-  
pression that Napoleon was a man of  
peace, the scourge of Europe and his  
ambition a menace to the world, it was  
because he was a true lover of democracy  
that he was the object of the coalition's  
venom.

From the time of the disasters in  
Russia, Napoleon had sought peace.  
But at every turn the terms proposed  
by the allies were harder. His war  
with Alexander was largely due to his  
setting up of the grand duchy of War-  
saw. The Poles were not yet to be  
free. After his defeat at Leipzig,  
Napoleon proposed to give up all the  
territory France had added under him,  
but the allies insisted that France be  
reduced to the dimensions of before  
the revolution. In fact, they did not  
want to make peace.

War is easily precipitated. The  
making of peace is most difficult be-  
cause, unless there is an equilibrium of  
forces, the winning combatants are en-  
couraged to fight on to the very de-  
struction of the enemy.

Napoleon set a fine example to the  
autocrats of today. Will they follow  
it?

## DUDLEY MALONE TALKS.

We believe the country will breathe  
easier on hearing from Dudley Field  
Malone. This is a privilege it has not  
enjoyed for some time. Dudley has  
maintained an unwelcome reticence  
lately, but it was inevitable that he  
should give us his views on the situa-  
tion. This he now does. He makes  
it quite clear that, so far as he can  
see, it is all tommyrot about every-  
body in New York going to vote the  
republican ticket. Dudley has his  
doubts about the women going so  
strong for Whitman and he thinks he  
ought to know something about the  
women's attitude, for didn't he resign  
a perfectly good office in order to go  
to their rescue? But he and the presi-  
dent are together on the matter now  
and he considers that a combination  
not easily beaten. He thinks this may  
enable Mr. Smith, the democratic can-  
didate for governor of New York, to  
pull himself out of a deep hole. But  
Mr. Malone would much rather do his  
own talking. And this is what he has  
to say:

"If President Wilson were running  
for election, I believe he would get a  
large majority of the woman vote in  
this country. The women are not  
going to vote as automatons, and they  
are not going to use the franchise as a  
toy. They are going to consider seri-  
ously the principles and issues of the  
two great parties, and I am confident  
that most of the women will vote to  
sustain the president, and that they  
will consider the best way to sustain  
him is to elect the candidates of his  
own party in the various states."  
The women recognize that the  
president has conducted the war with  
the maximum of efficiency and the  
minimum of suffering to our soldiers

as well as the minimum of scandal.  
They realize also that the president  
will use all of his great influence to  
bring about an end of the war when-  
ever he believes the United States and  
our allies can do so by laying a basis  
for permanent peace. I don't mean to  
say that I believe the women are  
pacifists. They have shown by their  
tremendous energy in war work that  
they are heart and soul with the men  
in this struggle for the liberty of the  
world, but they want the war to end  
whenever it can be brought to an end  
in the right way, and they have every  
confidence in the president. It is for  
this reason I believe that the women  
will vote for democratic candidates this  
year in great numbers. It is my judg-  
ment that Mr. Smith has better than a  
fighting chance to win the gubernatorial  
election in New York."

The president may not have anything  
good left—unless it be a plenipoten-  
tiary to the peace conference—but if  
Dudley Malone can persuade the New  
York women to elect Al Smith govern-  
or, that gentleman ought to see what  
Dudley would like to have before mak-  
ing any other promises—even to Tam-  
many. There has been an aching void,  
any way, ever since he quit collect-  
ing tariff duties at the New York port.  
Dudley Malone has just as good  
right to an office as Jim Ham Lewis—  
if not better. And if the democrats  
win this year, he must have a good  
one.

A California preacher took for a ser-  
mon subject, "What Will Happen the  
Night San Francisco Goes Dry?" But  
the Chronicle thinks the night before  
might be better imagined.

## RIPPLING RHYMES

(By Walt Mason.)

## On the Run.

The Bulgars, slow and stately, con-  
sider haste a crime; and so it jars them  
greatly, the way they're making time.  
There's horror on their faces, there's  
anguish in their souls; they hit the  
higher places, in search of hiding holes.  
To men who look on hurry as being tin-  
horn goods, it brings a lot of worry to  
hustle to the woods. I seem to hear them  
yapping in dire distress of mind. I hear  
their coat tails clapping, and see the  
smoke behind. The Turks are lazy crit-  
ters, they loathe all exercise; they are  
sane about taking washing, and they  
gaily may be bought. But, like the  
Bulgars, lately, they're bulging for the  
brush, and oh, it jolts them greatly, the  
mad, unseemly rush. No more the foe  
they're facing—they're tired of that. I  
guess; they're hoping and they're packing  
like Dexter or Maude S. The women they  
are tinging the air around them blue,  
as they go sprinting, sprinting, the  
hounds are chasing through. Why doesn't  
Wilhelm chide them for such indecent  
haste, derounce them and deride them,  
for showing such poor taste? He has  
no heart for greasing to Turks or horse  
marines; his Huns are also teaching the  
world what sprinting means.

(Copyright, by George Matthew Adams.)

## Desperate Measures.

Editor The News:  
Simultaneously with the dispatch of  
the evasive reply of the German govern-  
ment to the note of President Wilson  
came a statement from them that they  
had ordered the return of their subma-  
rine fleet to their bases, this being done  
evidently to impress the allies with the  
idea that they were retiring the subma-  
rine as a peaceful move with the expecta-  
tion that peace would soon ensue; but  
let us watch the Hun, thoroughly versed  
and educated in trickery and deceit, and  
I think the sequel will soon be disclosed.  
Suppose the Hun should, as a desper-  
ate measure, dispatch their entire fleet of  
submarines to the American coast with  
the double purpose in view of bottling up  
or destroying our troop transports as  
well as the supply ships needed for the  
support of the American troops abroad  
as well as those of our allies. And who  
can doubt the feasibility of the scheme?  
The Germans have before them an im-  
portant object lesson to encourage them  
in the undertaking, for only a short time  
ago they sent to our northern coast two  
or three submarines which succeeded in  
sinking a dozen or more vessels on the  
north Atlantic coast, and lingered along  
our coast with impunity until they were  
ready to change their base of operations.  
However, the Germans might as an al-  
ternative instead of dispatching their fleet  
of submarines to the American coast or-  
der them to the North sea, and when  
properly maneuvered and deployed boldly  
emerge from the Kiel canal with their  
other fleet and engage the combined fleets  
of the allies in the German ocean with  
the prospect of success.  
My ideas are, of course, problematical.

## GERMANY WAS OBSESSED.

(Senator John Sharp Williams.)  
Mr. President, this, like every other  
great thing, is in its ultimate analysis a  
psychological problem. Germany must  
be "broken and contrite heart" in  
Germany, but that can be trusted to  
come about within due time after total  
defeat. Whenever you take out of the  
German mind the idea that they can  
whip and override the world as a super-  
ior race of supermen your psychological  
result has followed automatically. No  
people ever made more mistakes. Even  
Bismarck—Bismarck as he was and not  
as he was because he brought on the  
Franco-Prussian war by a lie and a  
forgery—said that the strongest things  
were traditions, ideals, senti-  
mentalities, love, hatred of cruelty, a  
sense of justice, and aspirations for im-  
mortality. These modern Germans came to  
the conclusion finally that they could  
erect a material machine, with no im-  
portant traditions, no sentimentalities,  
no sense of justice, and aspirations for im-  
mortality. They thought that they could  
to the god Efficiency, and that just so  
they had a machine perfect enough it did  
not make any difference what people  
loved or what people hated, what people's  
past was, or to what future people as-  
pired. It was the same old philosophy.  
Mr. President, that brought the first  
"blood feast," with his knife in his teeth,  
around the shores of the Caspian to the  
side worshipping Thor, the brute god, and  
flourishing his hammer.

The Senator from Missouri said one  
good thing—which was not the only good  
thing he said—that might be expressed  
in one sentence. The best thing he said,  
though, was in his exact language, was  
that this has been a war with one side  
worshipping Christ, the God of love,  
bearing aloft His cross, and the other  
side worshipping Thor, the brute god, and  
flourishing his hammer.

But do you think every modest mer-  
chant and every peasant in Germany  
serving in their armies was carrying any  
hammer of Thor? He probably never  
saw a hammer, and he probably never  
heard of Thor, or of his organized in-  
fant. But they have been disciplined and  
taught; they are—I know them—at once  
one of the most docile peoples, who they  
are one of the most emotional peoples  
on the face of the earth. For forty or  
fifty years they had been indoctrinated  
with a religion that was the same old  
Roman empire died, the religion of  
state worship. It existed in Rome.

The reason why the early Christians  
were persecuted and burned and thrown  
to the lions was not on account of their  
religion, but because they would not bow  
down to an emperor who had proper-  
ly and the Roman banner as it  
was carried through their ranks. They  
were therefore guilty of treason to the  
state.

So these false prophets taught the  
modern Germans state worship. "What-  
ever is for the good of the state is right  
and the right of the state is founded  
upon might," and "the might of the state  
is founded upon implicit military obedi-  
ence" to the military autocracy. That  
became their religion, practically.

Suppose you had been educated that  
way, and your father before you had  
been educated that way, too. Would not  
you have been like them, brutalized by  
the philosophy of brutality? One of the  
reasons why I have always objected to  
federal control of education consists in  
the fact that as long as you have forty-  
eight different schemes there is no  
danger of stereotyping men intellectually  
or morally. But this autocracy did ster-  
eotype these Germans.

Do you hate them for it? I do not.  
I pity them, with my whole soul. I hate  
the fellows who organized the machine in  
Germany and in Austria-Hungary, and in  
Turkey. Let them, then, keep on parley-  
ing here, and let the boys keep on fight-  
ing there, and let the Allies and the  
Slippers and the Glacé and clear to the  
Stuapes coast and among the Serbians  
mountains and the Balkans. Let them  
do as they please. So far as I am con-  
cerned, if I were president, do you know  
what I would do right away? I would  
send the answering of that note which  
in order that those enemy populations  
might "wobble upon the gudgeon" and  
"sag in their own groins." The utmost  
state of demoralization has already been  
created among them by the very fact  
that an armistice has been proposed.  
An armistice has been proposed, and they  
wanted to comply with the president's  
conditions.



My, how that  
Resinol  
is clearing my skin!

Resinol Ointment helps to make it  
possible for every woman to have a  
clear, soft, healthy skin, the first and in-  
dispensable requisite of beauty and  
attractiveness.

Blotches, roughness, pimples, red-  
dened patches, itching and burning of  
the skin can be relieved and usually  
removed by Resinol Ointment aided by  
Resinol Soap.